

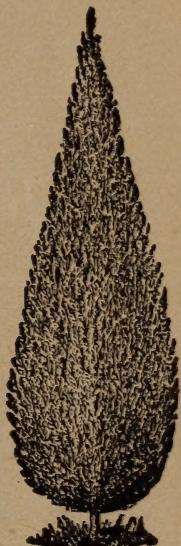
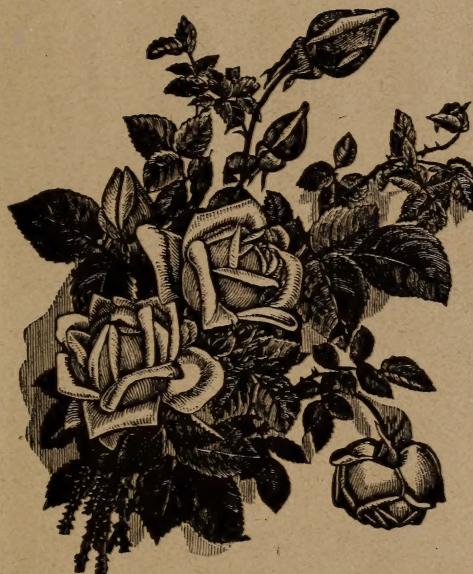
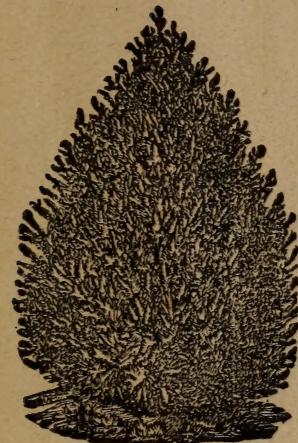
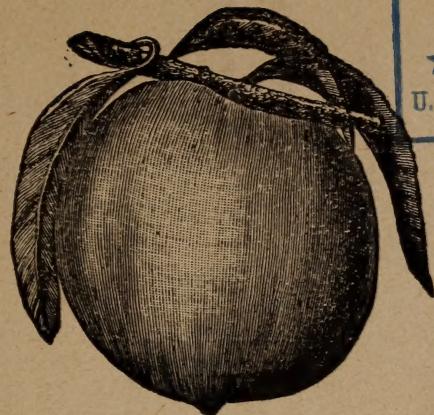
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*The Cureton* DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
**MORELAND NURSERIES.**

JAMES CURETON, PROPRIETOR.

*Austell* **MORELAND, GA.**

1910



DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

AND PRICE LIST

OF

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VINES, SHRUBS, ROSES, AND ETC.



GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

*Austin*  
**James Cureton,  
MORELAND, - - - GEORGIA.**

OSCAR C. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
COMMERCIAL PRINTER,  
JEFF, ALA.

## *GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.*

I Guarantee my stock true to name, yet mistakes may occur, as none of us are perfect. In such case, with proper proof, I hold myself ready to replace the trees that may prove untrue, or refund the purchase money.

### *CAUTION!*

I employ no traveling agents, those claiming to be my traveling agents are frauds and should be shunned. I sell my trees and etc., direct to the planters and save the agents commission.

### *SEASON FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPLANTING.*

I begin digging Strawberry plants October 15th, *not earlier*, and other stock November 1st, and continue almost uninterruptedly to dig and ship until March 15th, Nov., Dec., and February being the best months in which to transplant in the South.

### *TREES AND PLANTS BY MAIL.*

Small fruit trees and shrubs, one year grape vines, strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants, can be sent by mail in packages of less than four (4) pounds each, at the rate of one cent for two ounces. To cover this and packing, remit for every tree, shrub or grape vine, 5 cents each when 6 or less are ordered, 4 cents each when six to twelve are ordered, and 3 cents each when more than 12 are ordered. For berry plants, remit 10 cents per dozen, 20 cents per 50, and 35 cents per hundred.

### *BUDS, CIONS, AND CUTTINGS.*

I do not offer these for sale except where noted in this catalogue.

### **Read and study the following pages carefully.**

#### *PREPARATION OF THE SOIL,*

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thorough plowing and sub-soiling, first using a two horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows the required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards.

Use surface soil in filling up and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or bone meal; avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

#### *SELECTION OF TREES.*

For this climate, experience has taught Horticulturists that one and two year old trees of thrifty growth is the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the Nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five year old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots and as little head to a tree as possible.

#### *PREPARATION OF THE TREE.*

Before planting, remove all broken roots; cut back *one year peach or apple trees*, to a naked stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet high—leaving no side branches. Two year old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock two or three inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

 *To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two year old trees.*

## TIME FOR PLANTING.

In this climate, vegetation although inactive in winter for the formation of new wood and leaves, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

## After-Culture.

**FOR GARDENS**—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all succors and branches that start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

**FOR ORCHARDS**—Sow cow peas broadcast in May or June, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; or keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables; avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils, devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, barley or scarlet clover in the fall, using fifty bushels crushed cotton seed or 10 to 15 loads of stable manure per acre, or if the above fertilizers cannot be procured, use from 500 to 1000 pound of some good commercial fertilizer, and plow the green crop under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant food. Land exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are cultivated and regularly fertilized; when stable manure is obtainable, use it liberally.

## CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing roots to cold or air dig a trench, and heel in by carefully covering the roots with earth and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees and packing in well drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to the air or light.

## INSECTS.

The rapid increase of insects to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the Horticulturists to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that they may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise they must remain at their mercy and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species that infest the orchards and vineyards and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

### APPLES.

**Borer** (*Saperda bivittata*) Examine trees in spring and again in June, dig out the grub with a wire. Wash the collar of the roots and part of the body of the trees with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

**Caterpillar** (*Clisiocampa Americano*) Destroy nests as soon as they appear in the spring.

**Apple Worm** (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) or Codlin Moth. Spray (for proportion see under head of "Solutions") with Bordeaux mixture when buds begin to swell; second application before blossoms open; third application when blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites; fourth application when fruit is the size of peas, Bordeaux and arsenites; fifth and sixth applications, 10 to 14 days apart, with Bordeaux.

**Aphis, Woolly** (*Aphis lanigera*) Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap, or kerosene emulsion.

**Aphis, Root** (*Pemphigus Pyri*) Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds or kerosene emulsion.

**Canker Worm** (*Anisopteryx Vernata*) Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar and train oil.

### PEACHES AND PLUMS.

**Curculio** (*Rynchænus nenuphar*) Spray the trees before the blossoms open with solution of Paris green. Use Bordeaux mixture when blossoms have fallen, 10 days later Bordeaux with arsenites. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet; rig this on wheels, if for a large

orchard, leave a slit in the hopper so that the tree can come in between; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club, the jarring will cause the insects to fall, and then can be dumped into a bucket of kerosene. This jarring must be attended to daily at first, then every two or three days, until no more insects are found.

A period of from four to six weeks is required to catch all the bugs. The jarring should be done early in the morning while the insect is terpid.

**Borer** (*Egeria exitosa*) During November or December scrape the earth away from the collar of the roots, carefully examine the bark for larvæ, or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up the tree forming a cone 6 inches above the surface.

**San Jose Scale** (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) This is considered the most destructive scale insect known, and has made its appearance in some sections of the Northern and Middle States.

It also attacks pear, apple, quince, cherry, English walnuts, raspberry, roses and euonymus. Following are the remedies suggested:

**FOR WINTER WASH**—Use 2 pounds of whale oil soap to 1 gallon of water, spray while solution is warm.

**WHEN TREES ARE IN FOLIAGE**—Spray with kerosene emulsion, 1 part of emulsion to 5 of water. Several treatments may be required to entirely destroy the scale. See under head of Kero-water.

**Scale Insects** Several species have of late become quite numerous, and are destructive to deciduous fruit trees. Various washes have been used but kerosene emulsion and whale oil soap have so far given the best results.

I would recommend every fruit grower to procure the special bulletins issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or State Experiment Station treating upon insect pests and remedies.

#### JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS.

**Twig Girdler** (*Oncidres cingulatus*) All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen should be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

**Borer** (*Prionus*) These bore through the roots, and usually destroy the tree; must be carefully removed. Examine closely collar of tree in winter and mid-summer and apply lime and sulphur wash.

#### GRAPE VINES.

**Phylloxera** Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

**Leaf Hopper** (*Erythroneura vitis*) Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

**Leaf Folder** (*Desmia maculatis*) Kerosene emulsion or London Purple as a spray.

**Borer** (*Prionus*) Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

**Flea Beetle** (*Haltica chalybea*) Dust leaves with dry lime.

**Grape Curculio** (*Caeliodes inaequalis*) London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

#### STRAWBERRIES.

**Beetle** (*Haltica ignita*) Dust leaves with dry lime.

#### FUNGOUS DISEASES.

**Pear Blight.** The following preventive measures are recommended:—As buds are swelling, spray with copper sulphate solution; as blossoms open, spray with Bordeaux mixture and as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture and arsenites, 8 to 12 days later repeat later application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs, to prevent spreading.

**Apple Tree Blight.** May be treated similarly as or pears, but fewer applications are required.

**Black Rot in Grapes.** Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell.

When leaves appear spray with Bordeaux, repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days; dusting with flour of sulphur as soon as fruit is set and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

**Black Knot in Plums.** Cut off the affected parts and burn, to prevent its spreading; spray with Bordeaux mixture.

**Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines.** Spray with copper sulphate before buds swell, and with Bordeaux before flowers open, and again with Bordeaux when fruit is well set; repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flour of sulphur when fruit is half grown, and repeat every 10 to 14 days is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used.

**Rust On Raspberries and Blackberries.** Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break; use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

#### SPRAYING.

I earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially while being used they be kept continuously stirred, in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used in cloudy weather or late in the afternoon, except Kero-Water treatment, which see.

#### FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

**TOBACCO**—One pound, boiling water 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as

a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice.)

**QUASSIA CHIPS**—1 pound, boiling water 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

**PYRETHEUM**—1 ounce of the "Bubach" powder added to 2 gallons cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is not posinous.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**—Copper sulphate 4 lbs., quick lime 6 lbs., water 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting in a bag and hanging in a wooden or earthen vessel holding at least 4 gallons, slake the lime in an equal quantity; mix, and add sufficient quantity of water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for use, but will not keep more than 24 hours.

**COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION**—Dissolve 1 lb. of copper sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter use 25 gallons of water.

**PARIS GREEN**—Actively poisonous. Add 3 ounces to 1 barrel of water. If used on peach trees, add 1 lb. quick lime, otherwise it will injure the foliage. Paris green and Bordeaux may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

**LONDON PURPLE**—Use same proportion as for

Paris green, but, being very caustic, it should be applied with the lime. Not suited for plum or peach trees, and for insects that chew.

**KEROSENE EMULSION**—One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this while hot, 2 gallous of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

**KERO-WATER**—Use special Kerosene Sprayer, winter solution:-20 and 25 per cent kerosene oil, summer solution-15 per cent oil. Two Applications are necessary in winter, one or two during summer. *Spray during bright days only*, to allow oil to evaporate quickly, otherwise it will cause injury.

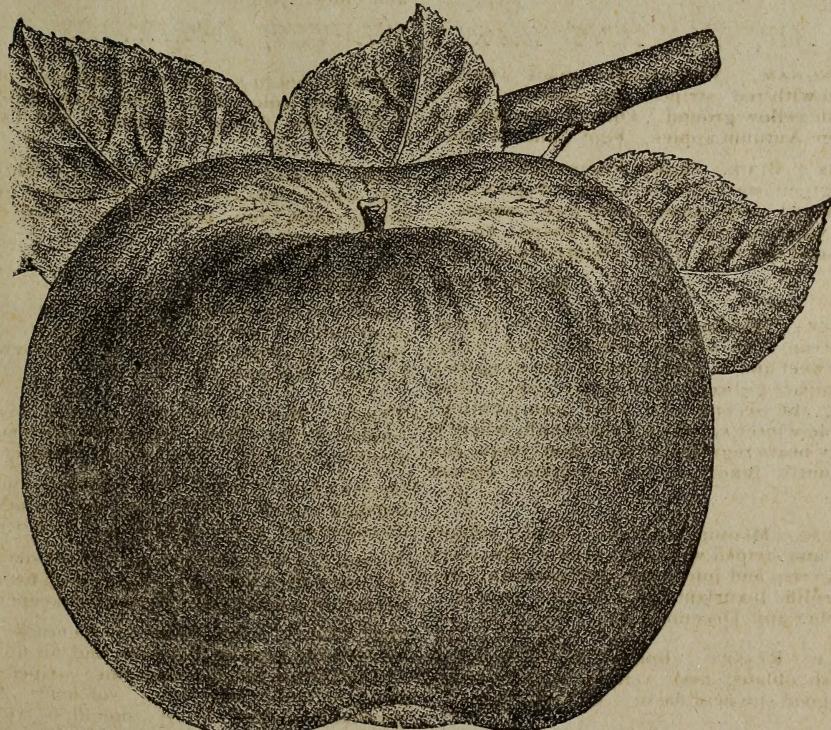
**WHITE HELLEBORE**—1 ounce, water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

**POWDERS**—With 50 lbs. of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

**LEMON OIL**—I have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants

## Fruit Department.

### APPLES.



While it will pay every land owner to plant enough peach trees to insure for his family an abundance of this delicious fruit, it is also an established fact that there are sections all over the South, where money invested in commercial peach orchards properly managed, is one of the best investments that can be made.

In the following descriptions free stones are marked F, cling are marked C, semi-clings S. C

#### PRICE OF ONE YEAR OLD TREES.

4 FEET AND UP, 15 CENTS EACH,	\$1.50 PER 12,	\$10.00 PER 100.
2ND SIZE, 3 to 4 FEET, 10 "	" \$1.00 "	" \$8.00 " 100.

#### FIRST RIPENING.

SNEED. S-C. Has been bearing several years, and so far has ripened about five days earlier than Alexander. It is a seedling of Chinese Cling and has all the high qualities of its parent, and is the earliest fine peach known.

The fruit is full medium size, somewhat oval in shape, creamy white, with light red blush; flesh very tender, melting tender and delicious.

GREENSBORO. S-C. Originated in North Carolina; said to be larger than Alexander and earlier; beautiful crimson with yellowish tint; flesh white, very juicy; of excellent quality.

ALEXANDER. S-C. Fruit medium to large, bright color and excellent quality; one of the best market peaches. Last of May.

TRIUMPH. S-C. Earliest yellow peach in the world. Ripens with Alexander; blooms late, has large flowers; a sure and abundant bearer and makes a strong growth. Fruit large, with very small pit; surface yellow, nearly covered with red, and dark crimson in the sun. Flesh bright yellow, free when fully ripe; of excellent flavor and a beautiful fruit.

BRIGG'S EARLY. F. Tree a good grower; fruit of better quality and larger than Alexander; ripens well to the seed and five days earlier. Good market variety—a money maker.

#### SECOND RIPENING.

EARLY RIVERS. F. Large, light straw color; with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity.

CARMAN. F. A Texas seedling. The newest and best acquisition in this ripening; large as Elberta, ripens with Early Rivers. Of Chinese type, fine quality and a good shipper; a fine market variety; tree a vigorous grower.

#### THIRD RIPENING.

EARLY TILLOTSON. F. Medium, skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the side next to the sun; a good market variety.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. F. (Syn., May Beauty.)

Nearly equal to Early Crawford, more productive and comes in before that standard sort.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. F. A very valuable variety; beautiful, high color and fair size; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

#### FOURTH RIPENING.

AMELIA. S-C. Very large; white, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, sweet, melting and of the highest flavor; a magnificent peach.

FOSTER. F. Very large, uniform in size; bright yellow, almost covered with carmine; melting, juicy and well flavored.

HUSTED'S EARLY. F. Large, beautiful; fine shipper; ripens two weeks before Elberta; very profitable. In demand wherever known.

#### FIFTH RIPENING.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. F. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich; this is one of the very best summer varieties for shipping to Northern markets.

GEN. LEE. C. Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, of high flavor; good market variety.

ELBERTA. F. Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendidly flavored; tree very prolific and presents a handsome appearance, is of more luxuriant growth than Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. Middle to last of July.

#### SIXTH RIPENING.

CHINESE CLING. C. Very large, globular; skin creamy white and shaded with red; flesh white, red at the stone; rich, vinous, very juicy and melting; an excellent variety.

SNOW CLING. C. Fruit of large size, clear white, beautiful; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed for preserving and as dessert fruit; bloom white, young shoots very light colored; very desirable.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. F. Much larger than Crawford's Early, though it resembles it in shape, color and quality, and ripens about 10 to 15 days later; one of the leading market varieties.

OLD MIXON FREE. F. Large, inclining to oval skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous.

EMMA. Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and juicy; best quality; follows Elberta, and an excellent market variety. July 25 to August 5.

STUMP THE WORLD. F. Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with a light red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored; very productive; a fine market variety.

#### SEVENTH RIPENING.

LEMON CLING. C. Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

RAISIN. C. Of the Indian Cling type, crossed with Heath. Large, juicy, prolific; splendid. The finest in quality of any cling known to me.

**PICQUET'S LATE.** F. Large; yellow, red cheek melting, sweet and rich.

**WHITE ENGLISH CLING.** C. Large; white, rich, juicy and excellent, First half of Sept.

**HEATH CLING.** C. Large; white; rich, juicy and most excellent, First half of September.

## NEW AND SPECIAL PEACHES.

### PRICES.

ONE YEAR OLD, 4 FEET & UP, 50¢ EACH.

\$5.00 PER 12.

**ADMIRAL DEWEY** F. I consider the Admiral Dewey the most valuable early peach yet introduced. It has all the grand qualities of the Triumph, without its defect; it ripens with the Triumph and is an early and abundant bearer; a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood and a perfect free stone with a very small stone. Flesh of a uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph, and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this excellent new variety.

**STONEWALL JACKSON.** C. Almost similar to Gen. Lee in size and quality, but a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

**STINSON'S OCTOBER.** C. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. An excellent very late peach. Middle of October.

**MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.** F. A large yellow peach of the Smock strain, but of good quality; very showy and a valuable shipper. 1st of August.

**WILKINS OR RINGGOLD MAMMOTH CLING.** C. Originated in Kent County, Maryland; of immense size; beautiful blush, white flesh.

## PLUMS.

PRICE, ONE YEAR OLD, VERY FINE, 25 Cts. EACH; \$2.00 PER 12, \$14. PER 100

My trees are all grown on Mariana and Peach Stocks, which never sprout from the roots.

**WILD GOOSE.** Medium; purplish red; very fine. Very hardy and a great bearer; never rots; ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

**DE CARADEUC.** Rather large (1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter), globular, deep dull purple when ripe, with a prominently colored suture, but yellowish green splashed with red when it first becomes edible; flesh thin, very juicy and sweet; cling.

**MARIANA.** Large, round oblong; short stemmed as compared with De Caradeuc, bright red and finely speckled and covered with a thin bloom; flesh soft, sweet and juicy; semi-cling.

**BLUE DAMSON.** Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. Middle to last of August.

**WILLARD.** A new Japan variety; medium size round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with

**ORANGE CLINGSTONE.** A very handsome and excellent peach; quite a distinct variety. Flesh dark yellow, firm, juicy; rich, vinous flavor; September.

**MARY.** C. This peach originated here by my Mother, Mrs. M. P. Cureton. Is of the very best quality. The earliest yellow clingstone in the State. Good grower, healthy and very productive.

**PAULINE.** F. This is another of my Mother's seedling peaches. Ripens a few days later than Elberta, resembles Early Crawford but is of better quality; an abundant bearer. An excellent variety for market or domestic use.

**EVER-BEARING PEACH.** F. This is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. The first ripening begins about July 1st, and successive crops are produced until the beginning of September.

Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen on the trees at the same time.

As the tree blooms during a long period, a complete failure of fruit has never happened since the original tree first began to bear, nine years ago. The fruit is creamy white mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best; freestone, of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the second and following crops diminish gradually until that of the last ripening, is about 2 inches in diameter.

A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession.

I do not recommend the Ever-bearing peach for commercial orchards, but for family use, or small gardens where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable.

minute yellow dots, yellow flesh, sweet, with fair quality. One of the earliest and most profitable market plums yet tested; tree very distinct and hardy; will ripen 10 days earlier than Alexander peach, and with the Sneed all through the South, in southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will ripen in May.

**KELSEY'S JAPAN.** A variety of Japanese origin but now extensively planted throughout the United States. This is the largest plum grown, measuring 9 to 12 inches in circumference. Good quality, very showy and sells on sight.

The most serious drawback to this variety is that it usually blooms too early and invariably gets killed by late frosts. It seems to do well in the piney woods country.

**CHABOT.** Large; yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh solid, sub-acid; good, cling-stone. Ripe end of July.

**BURBANK.** In general characteristics resembles Abundance or Yellow fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, and flavor are identical, but its period of maturity here is from 2 to 3 weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage.

**ABUNDANCE or BOTAN.** Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with Apricot flavor; firm, skin tough; best quality, cling. Ripe early in July. A good grower, very prolific and one of the best for market

**WICKSON. (New.)** Mr. Burbank's \$2,500 plum. After originating about all the Japan plums, such as Burbank, Abundance, Gold, etc., Mr. Burbank says: "Multiply and distribute as fast as you can, and rest assured it will take first place with them all." It is large in size, dark crimson; flesh amber tint, very juicy and extra fine.

**RED JUNE.** (Japan Plum.) A large plum to be so early, ripening 10 days or 2 weeks before Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known, it will be a leading market plum for the South. Its color is fiery red, quality good.

**HALE.** Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy; slightly sub-



## BURBANK

acid, with delicious peachy flavor; tree vigorous and very productive; ripens during Aug. Cling. Originated by Luther Burbank who values it for its excellent quality and late ripening when good fruit is scarce.

**EARLY GOLDEN APRICOT.** Has delicious high flavor; ripens in mid-summer. Price of 4 to 5 feet trees, 35 cents each.

## PEARS.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the apple, and come into bearing as soon. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to, no fears need be entertained as to the result.

### PRICE OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
<b>STANDARD, TWO YEARS OLD, MEDIUM, BRANCHED....</b>	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
<b>STANDARD, TWO YEARS OLD, LARGE, VERY FINE. ....</b>	40	3 00	25 00

**GARBER.** This pear is much like the Kieffer in every respect except that it ripens earlier. It makes the connecting link between the Le Conte and Kieffer; as compared with LeConte, is a little later, better flavor, holds up better in shipping, resists blight much better, blooms out later, which enables it to escape more late spring frosts, and, like the Kieffer, has practically an unlimited area, doing well both North and South.

**KOONCE.** Very early. Fruit medium to large, handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine; quality very good, spicy, juicy and sweet. A vigorous grower and so far has never shown any sign of blight; very productive; annual bearer.

**SUGAR PEAR.** An American variety; tree has an upright, round spreading head, a good grower and bearer. Flesh white, sweet and pleasant. July.

**CLAPP'S FAVORITE.** Very large; yellowish green, changing to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russety specks; vinous, melting and rich; July.

**EARLY HARVEST.** Tree robust and free from blight. Medium size, fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is justly classed as a market pear.

**BARTLETT.** Large; yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed, vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation, and deserves a place in every collection; bears early and well. July and August.

**DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME.** Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. Autumn.



**I BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD  
KIEFFER PEAR TREE.**

leathery. This pear is probably a distinct in growth; the young wood being darker in color, and more distinctly marked with whitish specks, while the fruit is more uniformly smooth and coreless.

**LINCOLN CORELESS.** Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seed. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter Pears; golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight.

## CHERRIES.

**PRICE, 25 CENTS EACH, \$2 00 PER 10, \$15 00 PER 100.**

**EARLY RICHMOND.** The most satisfactory of all cherries for general planting in the South. Fruit beautiful, pleasantly acid; unexcelled for cooking and preserving.

**BLACK TARTARIAN.** Fruit of the largest size; flesh dark, half tender, rich; nearly destitute of acid and very fine flavor. The vigorous

growth and great productiveness of the tree and the large size and mild, sweet flavor of the fruit, render this variety a general favorite. Ripens in June.

**WRAGG.** Fruit medium to large in size; long stem; dark purple color when fully ripe; time of ripening very late.

## QUINCES.

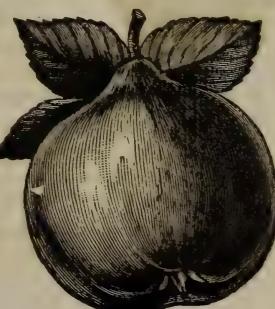
**25 CENTS EACH.**

The Quince is a well known, hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading, bushy head. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year.

This fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use, if put up in the proportion of one quart of quince to 4 of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

Prune off all dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

**ORANGE.** Fruit large, roundish; bright golden yellow; excellent flavor. One of our most valuable standard sorts. September



## MULBERRIES.

PRICE, 25 CENTS, \$2 00 PER 10, \$15 00 PER 100.

HICK'S EVERBEARING. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during 4 months.

The value of mulberries as a food for hogs is appreciated by many farmers who have planted

ed orchards of the Hick's for that purpose.

DOWNING'S. Fruit of a rich, sub acid flavor; lasts six weeks; stands winters of Western and Middle States.

## FIGS.

PRICE, TWO YEARS OLD, 25 CENTS EACH, \$2 00 PER 10.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open field culture.

## Nut Bearing Trees.

### PECANS.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH, \$5 00 PER 12.

The pecan grows finely all through the Southern States, and is one of the few nuts especially well adapted to the South. They come into bearing in 8 to 10 years, after which they yield abundantly and are profitable. While large trees do not readily survive removal, small trees are transplanted with safety. The most experienced growers prefer to set one or two-year old trees, to planting the seed where the trees are to stand permanently, and many of the best groves have been made in this way. The prejudice against cutting the tap root of the pecan is without foundation; the absurd claim that cutting the tap root in transplanting the small tree injures its subsequent bearing qualities is abundantly refuted by the many thousands of transplanted trees now bearing heavily.

### PECAN GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

The secret of success is found in planting the best varieties of pecans in good soil and in the thorough cultivation of the trees until they come into bearing. While the trees are young they will not interfere with the growth of any crop it is desired to cultivate. The pecan thrives best in a generous soil, and unless this is rich add mulch, manure or fertilizer. Attention bestowed on young trees will be richly repaid in rapid and vigorous growth. Transplant the pecan at the age of one or two years, avoid older trees, for they are not apt to do so well unless they have been highly cultivated and well cared

for in the Nursery. Pecan culture is in its infancy and will make rapid advancement. There is no danger of overdoing the business, for the demand will keep pace with production; the man who plants now will reap his reward and leave a rich legacy to those who succeed him.

### WALNUTS.

PRICE, 50 CENTS EACH, \$5 00 PER 12.

ENGLISH. The well-known Madeira nut of the shops. In regions where it is adapted, a fine lofty tree, with a spreading head, bearing crops of excellent nuts, enclosed, like our native Black Walnut, in a simple husk. My trees are grown from secured, the thinnest shelled nuts to be had being secured for this purpose.

## GRAPES.

CUTTINGS FOR SALE FROM SEPT., 15, TO MARCH 1st.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.



The Grape ranks among the most valuable of fruits. It comes so quickly into bearing, it is so hardy, vigorous and productive requires such a small amount of space, and is so easily cared for, that no one need be denied the luxury of an abundance of good fruit.

That these advantages in culture are equaled by the merit of the grape as food, has been fully demonstrated. This is not only generally admitted, but most eminent physiologists also assert that among all the fruits that are conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape stands pre-eminent.

As to profit, it is sufficient to state that grapes are a sure crop, and that they yield from two to six tons per acre, to enable any one to see that even at low prices they pay well.

The soil for grapes should be dry, deep and rich; a southern or southeastern exposure is best. The cultivation should be shallow, so as not to disturb the small roots near the surface. Train to stakes, trellises, walls, or the side of a building. Prune in mild weather any time after the leaves drop in fall and before sap starts in Spring.



**BRIGHTON.** Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market grape; vigorous. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 10.

**CHAMPION.** This variety is valued chiefly for its earliness, being a number of days earlier than the Hartford, and nearly or quite equal to it in flavor. 10¢ each, 80¢ per 10, \$5 per 100.

**MOORE'S DIAMOND.** Large, greenish white, juicy, little pulp, and of very good quality. For the past three years this variety has yielded abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. It begins to ripen very early in July, and is so far the best early white variety I have; exceedingly prolific. 15¢ each, \$1.25 per 10.

**NIAGARA.** Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10¢ each, 80¢ per 10, \$4 per 100.

**CATAWBA.** Bunches and berries large, deep red, with blue bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. Failed to bear good crops for many years but of late seems to do better in some localities. 10 cents each, 80 cents per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

**CONCORD.** Bunches and berries very large; blue black with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh tender, sweet, pulpy, quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation and next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes. 10 cents each, 80¢ per 10, \$3 per 100.

**DELAWARE.** Bunches medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin but tenacious; light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific, and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence. 15 cents each, \$1.25 per 10.

**IVES.** Bunches very large, berries large, blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet and very musky; very vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape. 10 cents each, 80¢ per 10, \$3 per 100.

**MOORE'S EARLY.** Bunch large; berries large, round; color black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and Northern portion of the United States; succeeds admirably in the South. 15¢ each, \$1.25 per 10.

**PERKINS.** As early as Hartford; pale red, with lilac bloom; sweet, fair quality, better than Hartford. Very productive and healthy. 15¢ each, \$1.25 per 10.

**WORDEN.** Seedling of Concord, which it resembles. Berries larger, and ripens a little earlier; quality very good. 10¢ each, 80¢ per 10.

**NORTON'S VIRGINIA.** Well-known as one of the most reliable and healthy wine grapes will also keep well for winter use, and though small is very sprightly; late. 25¢ each, \$2.00 per 10.

**SALEM** (Roger's No 53). A strong, vigorous vine; a hybrid between the native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin; free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens early. 15¢ each, \$1.25 per 10.

**BUCKHARDT.** Large black grape; ripens with Ives, but much sweeter and twice as large. 15¢ each, 1.25 per 10.

**COLERAIN.** A very juicy, sweet Concord seedling of excellent quality with few small seed; ripens with Moore's Early; hangs until frost. Vine vigorous grower, abundant bearer, hardy. 1 year 25¢, 2 year 35¢, each.

**EARLY OHIO.** Very early, hardy and productive; strong, thrifty grower. Good sized bunch, berry smaller than Concord; adheres firmly to the stem; a profitable early market sort. 1 year 20¢, 2 year, 25¢, each.

**GREEN MOUNTAIN.** (Winchell.) An extra early variety from Vermont. Skin thin, pulp tender and sweet, quality superb; bunch and berry medium size; vine hardy, vigorous and productive. 1 year 25¢, 2 year 35¢ each.

**VERGENNES.** Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious; is an excellent late keeper. 25¢ each.

**LUTIE.** One of the best red grapes; vine hardy fine grower; flavor equal to Delaware. 25¢ each, \$2.00 per 10.

**SCUPPERNONG.** Belongs to the Muscadine type; bunches composed of 8 or 10 very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. August and September. 25¢ each. \$2.00 per 10.

**JAMES.** Belongs to the Muscadine type. Berry of large size and good quality; black, vine very prolific; commences to ripen about the first of August, continues until frost. Allen Warren & Co., Greenville, N. C., says: "We exhibited this grape at the State Exposition, with many other fine varieties, but there was not a grape on exhibition to equal the James. It has taken the premium wherever exhibited."

We gathered 3½ lbs. per square yard on the average, (season of 1895,) and as many as 11 lbs. to the square yard in the thickest places. The berries are the largest known; many of them will measure 1¼ inches in diameter.

John Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, says:—"I regard the James Grape as decidedly the best of the scuppernong family, for the following reasons—they keep much better, are sweeter and richer in flavor, grow in larger bunches, and can be shipped without much damage. \$1.00 each, \$5 per 6.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good rich garden soil will grow them.

*For garden Culture:*—Set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart each way; and for field culture, set the plants 10 to 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart, keep the ground cultivated thoroughly.

Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive. Our plants are all grown from new plantations the first year, and are much better than plants from old beds.



**CLYDE.** Perfectly healthy vigorous grower, making strong plants with bright clean foliage and heavy root system; enormously productive. Fruit firm, never varies from its conical shape; holds its size to the end of the season. Light scarlet color; beauties in every way. 25¢ per 12, \$1 per 100.

**BUBACH'S No. 5. (P.)** Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of

plant. It ripens almost as early as Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and is fully as prolific. Leaves large, dark green; endures the hottest sun perfectly. Is taking the lead in many sections, and is one of the best large berries for near market. 25¢ per 12, \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

**SHARPLESS.** Very large, irregular; deep red; sweet and of very good flavor, vigorous and prolific. A valuable market variety, as the berries are uniformly large, also excellent for home use. 50 cents per 100.

**BISMARCK.** Bismarck is a self fertilizing strawberry, possessing all the desirable peculiarities of Bubach No 5. To those familiar with the bubach, nothing further need be said, since Bubach has been a favorite berry and more plants have been planted than of any other. Bubach has two defects which Bismarck corrects. Bubach is a pistillate requiring other kinds to be planted near it, while Bismarck is self fertilizing. Bubach while of good quality, is not of the highest character. Bismarck is of better quality. We have in Bismarck an extraordinary large berry, glossy, fine color, good shape, and good quality; plants vigorous and full of vitality. 25 cents each, \$1 per 100.

**LADY THOMPSON.** Large, firm, fine flavor. Valuable for market, especially in the South. 50¢ per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

**EXCELSIOR.** Is a new berry from Arkansas and is described as follows—Excelsior is a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman; foliage and color of berries resemble Hoffman; shape of fruit resembles Wilson. It is very productive and the earliest firm large shipping berry now grown. 25¢ per 12, \$1 per 100.

**MICHEL'S EARLY.** Is the earliest of all good and reliable strawberries known. It is 2 weeks earlier and as productive as Crescent; a perfect bloomer; size above medium to large; very uniform, never running to small buttons; color beautiful scarlet, handsome conical shape, never irregular and shapeless. 50¢ per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

**BRANDYWINE.** A fine, large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality; regular conical form; dark glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous, abundant producer; an extra good sort for all purposes. 25¢ per 10, \$1 per 100.

**NICK OHMER.** The plant is very large and stocky, sending out plenty of very strong runners; it is probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and great productiveness by any variety. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size, giant among strawberries; and is never misshapen; its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when under high culture, it is somewhat triangular, dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. 25¢ per 10, \$1.00 per 100.

**CRESCENT. (P.)** An enormously productive variety, and although acid, is of handsome appearance and best for market; early. 50¢ per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

## RASPBERRIES.

**PRICE STRONG PLANTS.** 10¢ each. \$1.00 per 20, \$3.00 per 100.

**GREGG.** This is decidedly the largest blackcap that we have ever seen, far surpassing in size the famous Mamoth Cluster, averaging, when grown side by side, with the same treatment from one-third to one-half larger.

**CUTHBERT.** (Queen of the Market.) Medium to large, conical; deep, rich crimson; very firm, a little dry, but sweet and good, nevertheless; unquestionably one of the best varieties for market. Very hardy, season medium to late.

**GOLDEN QUEEN.** A beautiful, large golden yellow berry, seedling of the Curthbert and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability, succeeding in all sections.

Canes hardy, of strongest growth, wonderfully productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality putting it at the head for table use.

## BLACKBERRIES.

**ROOTS CUTTINGS AND STRONG SUCKER PLANTS WITH CROSS ROOT,**

\$1 PER 12, \$5 PER 100.

**KITTATINNY.** An old and well established kind everywhere. Fruit large, rich, sweet, soft when black; very hardy and ripens gradually.

**ERIE.** Large size, productive, good for market.

## DEWBERRIES.

**LUCRETIA.** The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet; equal in size to the largest blackberry; succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success wherever grown. 75¢ per 12. \$5.00 per 100.



# ROSES.

In the way of ornamentals, one naturally thinks of the Rose first. The ease with which it can be grown in the South, its long continued season of bloom—if proper kinds are selected—and its gracious adaptability to various situations make it easily "the Queen of Flowers."

In filling orders for Roses, when not instructed to the contrary, we reserve the privilege of substituting. It is a difficult matter to select from a descriptive list a collection of Roses which will subsequently prove satisfactory, unless one has some experimental knowledge of the merits and adaptabilities of the different varieties as grown in this part of the country.

## PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be fertilized with stable manure.

Keep the soil free of weeds during summer, and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable; a top dressing in summer of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

*In Planting*, select two or three of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each; remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left and plants thus cut back, will stand transplanting better.

*Annually*, after the first killing frost, prune back the bush to 8 or 10 inches above ground, climbing roses excepted; those require only the shortening in of the side branches without disturbing the main stem.

*Complaints* are frequently received from persons who order late in the Spring, stating that their flowers produced are very inferior and cause disappointment. I

desire to say that no *Perfect Flowers* can be reasonably expected from plants set out late in February or March before they can have time to become well established, but if allowed to grow until the following fall, no cause for complaint will be found.

**INSECTS.** For *Thrips* and *Greenfly*, syringe plants daily with solution of tobacco stems, 1 pound, boiling water 3 gallons, strain when cool; must be used within 48 hours after steeping the tobacco. Rose bugs and caterpillars must be picked off; insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by using white hellebore, 1 ounce to 3 gallons of water, or pyrethrum, 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water. Both solutions must be applied as a spray so long as insects appear.

*Mildew* is caused by extremes of cold, wet and hot weather and is more frequent in spring when cool nights are followed by hot days. Dusting with flour of sulphur when dew is on plants is so far the best preventive.

These rose bushes are large, 2 year old hardy plants, grown out of doors, and ready for immediate blooming; they should not be compared with the tiny, tender greenhouse plants now so largely sold.

**PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED, 25¢ EACH, \$2.00 PER 10.**

**50 AT 100 RATES.**

**BRIDE.** A superb, pure white Tea Rose; one of the best of its color; the buds and flowers are unusually large and finely formed. It is a strong, healthy grower, a quick and constant bloomer and none better for outdoor culture.

**MARIE GUILLOT.** This popular Tea Rose continues in popular favor and still maintains its position as one of the best white roses of its class. Flowers entirely double to the center and very sweet scented; habit of growth the best.



**MARIE LAMBERT.** (Tea.) Pure white, a seedling of Mad. Bravy, and even more vigorous; has been called White Hermosa, which it resembles in form and freedom of bloom.

**PAUL NEYRON.** Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific in the hybrid class, young plants in the Nursery row blooming almost without intermission from May to Nov.

**PAPA GONTIER.** New, grand red Tea Rose, of fine crimson shade and silken texture (as distinct from velvet texture). The bud is of fine size and graceful form; extremely free, both in growth and bloom; very long and beautifully leaved stems can be cut, the foliage being dark and heavy. One of the best and a perfect bedder.

**EMPEROR OF CHINA.** A new free flowering climbing rose of Chinese origin; a strong healthy grower, making a fine specimen in a very short time; produces its medium sized soft red flowers in profusion, changing from red to light pink when fully open.

**PINK DAILY.** Clear bright pink, medium size, full and double; fragrant and a constant bloomer.

**METEOR.** This splendid rose is one of the brightest colored of all, and must still be considered among the very best for bedding and general planting, as well as for growing in pots and conservatory. A rich, velvety crimson color, exceedingly bright and striking. The flowers are large and regular, fully double and borne on nice long stems; a quick and constant bloomer and quite fragrant. Never fails to please.

**NEW WHITE RAMBLER.** (*Thalia*) This charming new rose of the Rambler variety is a wonder, it climbs rapidly, is entirely hardy, produces immense clusters of pure white roses, perfectly double, of delightful fragrance and an immaculate white. It is without question the best climbing rose extant.

**MRS. J. H. LAING.** A grand, free blooming hybrid perpetual, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

**MONTHLY CABBAGE.** This fine old variety is still in great demand; the flowers are of bright rosy pink, remarkably full and fragrant; a constant bloomer.

**SAPPHO.** One of the daintiest, most beautiful roses of its class; apricot yellow, shaded fawn and buff. The flowers appear in great profusion and are very valuable for cut flowers, as they last well after being cut.

**DUCHESS OF ALBANY.** It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are—more vigorous growth, a larger, more expanded flower, and a deep, even pink color, not a shade, but what is called a solid color. Ladies prefer it on account of its beautiful color to any other rose for personal adornment, as it shows up well against either light or dark dress goods to a charming advantage. The growth of the plant is exceedingly vigorous, being covered with handsome flowers. You will make no mistake to plant this Rose largely.

**WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON.** A new variety, of strong growth and climbing habit; a rich coppery yellow color, flushed with carmine; flowers large, full and fragrant.

**MADAME SCHWALLER.** The color is a bright rosy flesh, paler at the base of the petals, and deepening at the edges. Apt to come in clusters, which are excellent for cutting.

**MAD. ETIENNE.** In this charming new variety we have a rose that will please and delight all who plant it. The flowers are large and very double, a bright rosy pink, delicately shaded with light rose on the edge of the petals; has beautiful buds and is delightfully fragrant. The petals recurve, giving it the shape of a Camellia; one of the finest pink roses grown.



**MARECHAL NEIL.** (Climbing Noisette.) Deep yellow, very large, full, globular form; delightfully fragrant and the finest of all yellow roses. In the North this rose is of delicate constitution, and requires careful treatment to get good results; here, it is at home, a strong, vigorous grower, producing freely its magnificient flowers at all seasons in great abundance. It should have first place in every collection, 50 cents each.

**GOLDEN GATE.** This is a beautiful free blooming and healthy Tea Rose that can be recommended to every one desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening out into a well shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

**SAFRANO.** A bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange fawn. Very much esteemed.

**PERLE DES JARDINS.** A beautiful straw color, sometimes a deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; a very free bloomer.

**SNOWFLAKE.** This variety is never out of bloom, and for a pure white bedding rose its equal is hard to find. On account of its freedom of bloom and form of growth it is often called "White Hermosa." 35 cents each.

**CATHERINE MERMET.** One of the finest roses grown. Its name is a synonym of all that is delicate and beautiful. Its buds are inimitable, faultless in form and charming in their every shade of color, from the purest silvery-rose to the exquisite combining of yellow and rose, which illumines the base of the petals. It is beyond doubt the Rose of all Roses, and you should not fail to have a Mermet in your collection.

**ETOILE DE LYON.** (Tea.) Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening to pure golden yellow at the center; flowers very large, very double and full, and delicately fragrant. Unequalled among the yellow roses in this region, except by Marechal Neil, which it much resembles. In the North it is styled a rival of Perle des Jardins, but is larger and more satisfactory than the latter here. A vigorous, lusty bush, blooms profusely at all seasons and one of the best.

**WHITE MARECHAL NEIL.** Identical with its famous parent, save color. The fame of Marechal Neil, with its large, deep golden yellow flowers, is so world wide that nothing further need be said os this new variety to make it instantly popular, than that it is the exact counterpart in every respect of Marechal Neil, its parent, save the color of the flower, which is a pale creamy white, totally distinct. This remarkable variety is selling at enormous prices in Europe, where it originated. It is a rapid climber and quickly makes a bush of considerable proportions. For Southern cultivation it will be of great value, and as a companion plant to Marechal Neil we anticipate a splendid demand for it. Strong plants, 50 cents each.

**SUNSET.** A grand variety; the flowers are of large size, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed; a remarkable rich golden amber color, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper. Intensely beautiful and resembling in color a splendid "Afterglow." It is a constant and profuse bloomer.

**MAD. FRANCESKA KRUGER.** This rose has taken a foremost position as a rose for general culture, and its striking color and free growth give it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Unlike any other rose in our list, 25¢ each.

**CALIFORNIA'S  
NEW STRIPED ROSE, "RAINBOW."**  
35 CENTS EACH.

The color is a lovely shade of deep coral pink, striped and mottled in the most unique manner with intense crimson and elegantly colored with rich golden amber at center and base of petals. It makes beautiful buds, flowers extra large, very sweet and of great depth and substance.

**NEW PARTI-COLORED ROSE,  
"BARONNE BERGE."**  
STRONG PLANTS, 35 CENTS EACH.

I recommend this beautiful Rose as one of the best in the entire list of new varieties, for general purposes. The flowers are medium to large size and are produced in large numbers. The plant commences blooming when quite young and continues throughout the season. The color is exceptionally fine and unique—a vivid rose, with bright yellow in the center,—which is altogether remarkable in a rose. The foliage is clean and healthy; a vigorous and thrifty grower and will surely take a place among the best Roses.

**POLYANTHA ROSES.  
MINIATURE OR FAIRY ROSES.**  
25 CENTS EACH.

**CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.** This Rose originated with Messrs. Soupert & Notting, of Luxembourg, Belgium. It is a strong, vigorous grower, flowers large, double and beautiful in form; borne in sprays and the color blends from a soft, shell pink to a pure satiny white. Roses with both these colors are borne on the same plant at the same time. No other rose approaches it in flowering qualities.

**PAQUERETTE.** One of the finest of this class. The flowers are pure white, of the most perfect shape and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; flowering in cluster of from 5 to 30 flowers each. A very free bloomer and one of the finest pot plants.

**PINK SOUPERT.** This is a worthy companion plant for Clothilde Soupert, and is already meeting with immense sale. It is as free blooming as it is possible for a rose to be, throwing up cluster after cluster of deep, rich pink flowers. I regard it as one of the best hardy pink bedding Roses.

## BULBS.

### GIANT SNOWDROPS.

40 CENTS PER 12.

The charming Snowdrop is the first of all flowers to herald the approach of Spring. It can frequently be seen in bloom when the ground is white with snow, it takes every advantage, and hastens to display its graceful snow-white bells before winter has disappeared. As the bulbs are small, they should be planted liberally in order to obtain immediate results. Banks, grassy slopes, edging or rock work will suit these bulbs. They should not be disturbed often if a fine display is desired.

**SINGLE SNOWDROP.** Pure white, graceful bells; early flowering.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY.** Ready in November. These beautiful, fairy-like lilies delight all. Choose a partially shady place in the garden, plant the roots about 6 inches apart and 2 inches deep. For Winter blooming, pot in December and place out side in a shady place; allow them to freeze once or twice, then bring into the house, where they can be forced into exquisite bloom in a short time. Extra select large flowering bulbs, 40 cents per 12.

**WHITE CALLA.** Or Lily of the Nile. This is the well known Egyptian Lily, or Lily

of the Nile. Large white flowers, broad foliage, will prosper under very adverse circumstances; largest size bulbs 50 cents each.

**LEMON LILY.** A pretty, hardy, herbaceous plant flower. Stalks about 2 or 3 feet high with a crown of beautiful, lemon colored flowers that are delightfully fragrant. 15¢ each, \$1.25 per 10.

**FUNKIA—DAY LILY.** A handsome, showy plant, with beautiful large broad leaves. Flowers large, pure waxy white, borne in large trusses; very fragrant. Large bulbs 15¢ each.

## NARCISSUS, OR DAFFODILS. THE FLOWER OF THE POETS.

5 CENTS EACH, 50 CENTS PER 12.

Appearing as they do, just after bleak Winter, they turn our gardens lawns and woodland walks into gorgeous masses of gold and silver, with a fragrance that is enchanting. They are all of the earliest culture, perfectly hardy, and can be grown in any light garden soil. When grown as pot plants in the house they can be brought into bloom at Christmas, and by planting at different times, will bloom continually from December to April.

**AJAX PRINCEPS.** Very early, one of the most popular Winter-flowering and forcing varieties grown. Flowers large, perianth sulphur with an immense rich yellow trumpet.

**DOUBLE VON SION DAFFODIL.** The grand old fashioned double yellow Daffodil-ex-

tra fine for cutting. Single star-like perianth, and long, double trumpet filled with beautifully crimped petals. Deep golden, very hardy outside and blooms freely in pots in the house. Everybody should plant this one; sure to bloom anywhere and everywhere.

## TUBEROSES.

LARGE BULBS, SURE TO BLOOM, 10 CTS. EACH, \$1.00 PER 12.

**T**HE Tuberose is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance, rivaling orange blossoms in sweetness. The flowers are pure white, very double and wax-like, borne on stems 2 or 3 feet high. Do not plant in the Spring until the ground is warm, as they will not bear much cold. They may be started in the house in a warm place, but care should be taken that they get no check in setting out. Plant three or four inches deep in rich ground. If danger of frost before flowers are done in the Fall, lift carefully without disturbing the roots, and plant in boxes or pots and remove to a warm, light place, and they will continue to bloom for a long time.

**DWARF EXCELSIOR PEARL.** A splendid new variety, the finest ever introduced; greatly superior to the common Peat; grows about 18 inches high, blooms very early, matures perfectly; flowers pure white, very double, large and intensely sweet. I send splendid, large, well ripened bulbs, sure to bloom, and the finest ever grown.

## Choice mixed Hyacinths, in separate colors.

\$1 Per 12, \$5 Per 100,

## Gladiolus in mixture.

10 Cents Each, \$1 Per 12.

My mixtures are made up from fine varieties, and are all selected first-size bulbs, and are sure to give best results.

## Winter Blooming Freesia, (Refracta Alba.)

For Winter blooming in the house it is probably to-day the most popular of all. It is sure to succeed and flower elegantly for any one in any situation. The perfume is delicious. Six to eight flowers on a stem 9 inches high, particularly valuable for cutting; four to 6 bulbs can be planted in 5 inch pot. They commence growth immediately after planting and need not be put away to form roots. Pure white with yellow blotched throat, delicious fragrance. 6¢ each, 60¢ per 12.

# CANNAS.

## LARGE FLOWEDED, EVERBLOOMING.

10 Cents Each, \$1.00 Per 12.

America's most popular bedding plants. The improvements made in the Cannas during the past few years, in size of flower and diversity of color, places it away in advance of all other plants for bedding purposes, even surpassing the Geranium in its gorgeous display of brilliant colors.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. A splendid variety, yellow with bright red spots; one of the best of its class. The flowers are of good size, with thick overlapping petals, nicely rounded at the ends. A strong vigorous grower.

PAUL MARQUANT. One of the most pleasing and beautiful on account of its large size and distinct and novel color, which is a

beautiful bright shade of salmon, with carmine tint.

CHAS. HENDERSON. The standard of excellence of all crimson Cannas. Bright crimson with pencilings of golden yellow at center. We recommend this as one of the best dark red Cannas.

# VIOLETS.

5 Cents Each, 50 Cts. Per 12.

All the delightful perfumes that of the sweet Violet is the most delicate and most pleasing. If grown in the house they should be kept at a low temperature; they will not bloom freely where it is too warm. If left in the open ground during winter, protect with a covering of leaves.

# Shade Trees, Shrubs, And Etc.

LILACS. Common, (*Syringa Vulgaris*.) The common purple species and one of the best 15 cents each.

SPIREAS. Graceful shrubs, every one should plant. They are of the easiest culture, and very desirable in collections of shrubs, for they embrace such a range of foliage, color of flower and habit of growth. 15 cents each.

REEVESII fl., pl. Double white flowers in clusters; very fine. 15 cents.

# MAPLE.

\$1. Each.

NORWAY. A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep, rich green; rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of, if not the best for all purposes.

SILVER-LEAVED. Foliage bright green above, and silver white beneath; one of the most rapid growers; hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate effect or shade is wanted it is one of the best. Largely used for street and park planting.

SUGAR, OR ROCK. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn or avenue.

# POPLAR.

\$1. Each.

CAROLINA. A vigorous, healthy, native tree, of rapid growth. Pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for street or park planting. Is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities.

# MAGNOLIAS.

2 to 3 feet 50 cents each.

3 to 4 feet 75 cents each.

GRANDIFLORA. The king of the Southern broad leaved evergreen trees. Needs no description. To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, all leaves should be cut off from open ground grown plants.

SOULANGEANA. (Chinese Hybrid) Flowers white and purple, very fine. \$1.50 to \$2.00 each.

# CAPE JASMINE.

25 Cents Each.

A well known, popular plant, producing its large, fragrant white flowers from May to Sept.

# HEDGE PLANTS.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE. (Amoor River Privet) Hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance; it far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet, which assumes a dingy green in winter, whereas Amoor Privet retains its brighter green throughout the entire year. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and equally as successful in South Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is the most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens, where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid, a good hedge may be expected in 2 years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart and after plants are set cut back to 8 to 10 inch in order to make a dense hedge. \$2 per 12, \$10 per 100.

